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be found almost solely in fiscal necessities. Need of increased revenue and a desire to distribute more evenly the existing burdens (that these also may become more productive) are to be considered the sources of the income-tax agitation. The bewildering number of the customs duties and the height to which they have been raised show that nothing more can be expected from an aggravation of the tariffs. The system of haphazard direct taxes has apparently been carried to the extreme limit of practicability. An income tax seems to be the only, or, at all events, the most available, resource.

This, of course, does not imply categorical approval of the most recent proposal. The attempt at progression in the rates of the tax was dangerous, especially if considered in the light of a historical precedent. Yet, even in this respect, there is some justification for the measure, notwithstanding the form in which it appeared. It will be recalled that the immediate occasion for bringing in an income-tax bill was a need for about six and a half millions of additional revenue. It was proposed to substitute for the door and window tax and for the *contribution personnelle mobiliere*, whose united product would be about 150.5 millions of francs, an income tax estimated to yield 156.9 millions. Thus, not only would the new revenue be provided, but it would be possible to discontinue two corrupt and oppressive taxes especially galling to people of small means. In order to transfer this burden to the more favored classes by means of the income tax, it was designed to make a slight progression in the rates which were, accordingly, to vary from 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. The tax was really a fiscal measure, and should in no wise be regarded as a differential imposition upon the propertied classes. The object was primarily budgetary and reformatory, not social.

H. PARKER WILLIS.

RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIAL-ANTHROPOLOGY.

THE distinguished German anthropologist and sociologist, Otto Ammon, has an article in the *Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift* of May 17, which will be of interest to those who realize the importance for the whole range of the social sciences of recent comprehensive investigations into the character of population.

The work of Ammon himself, together with that of De Lapouge, has not only brought statistical anthropology into close relation with

politics, economics, ethics, psychology, the interpretation of history, and especially sociology; but conversely it has also transformed the methods of anthropological investigation itself, enriching that science with new categories and distinctions, and with a multitude of new problems. Under the stimulus of their theories, anthropologists are led to consider the population not simply with reference to locality, but with reference to migration and displacement, stratification, specialization of social function, and generally in relation to the factors of social selection.

Under the caption, "Progress of Anthropology and Social-Anthropology," Ammon comments upon the investigations of Dr. Livi in Italy,¹ Professor Oloriz, in Spain,² and De Lapouge, in France,³ upon articles by Fouillée,⁴ Chalumeau,⁵ Dietlein,⁶ Closson, and upon the forthcoming work of Dr. Ripley. Reference is also made to the earlier anthropological analysis of the French population by Collignon and others; of the Belgian, by Houzé; of the English, by Dr. Beddoe; of the Austrian, by Weisbach; of the Russian, by Professors Bogdanoff and Zograf, and of the Bavarian, by Ranke.

The above list is sufficient to indicate that the anthropological character of present populations is exciting widespread interest, particularly in its relation to sociological problems. The list is, however, by no means complete. To it might be added such anthropological monographs as Dr. Collignon's recent paper on the population of Southwestern France⁷—in which he gives in his adherence to the theories of De Lapouge and Ammon—as Dr. Beddoe's *Anthropological History of Europe*,⁸ and as Dr. Ripley's *Ethnic Influences in Vital Statistics*.⁹ There might be added also as works which, without using

¹ *Anthropometria militare, Parte I* (Rome, 1896). This prodigious work rests upon the examination of over 299,000 soldiers.

² *Distribución geográfica del índice cefálico en España, deducida del Exámen de 8368 Varones adultos* (Madrid, 1894).

³ *Les Sélections sociales* (Paris, 1896).

⁴ *Revue de deux Mondes*, 15 March and 15 October 1895.

⁵ *Influence de la Taille humaine sur la Formation des Classes sociales. Extrait des Pages d'Histoire dédiés à M. le prof. Pierre Vaucher* (Geneva, 1896).

⁶ *Ueber Zahnwechsel und verwandte Fragen. Anatom. Anzeiger* (1895), pp. 354 et seq.

⁷ *Annales de Géographie*, January 1896.

⁸ Bristol, 1893.

⁹ *Publications of the American Statistical Society*, March, 1896.

the technical methods of social anthropology, apply to social, ethical and historical problems the conception of social selection in its relation to the permanent quality of population, the studies among others of Dr. Seeck,¹ Dr. von Hartman,² Dr. Ziegler,³ Dr. Tille,⁴ Nietzsche, Dr. Haycraft,⁵ Spencer,⁶ Professor Bradley,⁷ Dr. Warner,⁸ and Dr. Giddings.⁹

The interest of the present article, aside from its special criticisms of the individual works, centers in the question in what degree the law of Ammon (the greater mobility of the dolichocephalic-blond element, as compared with the brachycephalic element) is applicable to populations different from that in which its operation was first observed. It appears to be verified, either directly or by implication, in various parts of France, and in Switzerland, and there is some evidence in its favor as regards migration from central Europe to America. It is doubtful whether in England, where the brachycephalic element is insignificant, the migrants would appear more dolichocephalic than the stationary population. In Italy and Spain the dolichocephalic blond, as might be supposed, appears to be the most progressive and migratory element of the population; the dark, short dolichocephalic (the Mediterranean type) appears the least migratory and enterprising of all, the brachycephalic element thus occupying an intermediate place in the hierarchy of races. Under this interpretation the great works of Livi and Oloriz offer the basis for a more comprehensive and more intimate analysis of displacement, social stratification, and selection.

CARLOS C. CLOSSON.

¹ *Geschichte des Untergangs der antiken Welt. Teil I* (Berlin, 1895).

² *Die sozialen Kernfragen* (Leipzig, 1894).

³ *Die Naturwissenschaft und die Sozialdemokratie* (Stuttgart, 1893).

⁴ *Von Darwin bis Nietzsche: ein Buch Entwicklungsethik* (Leipzig, 1895).

⁵ *Darwinism and Race Progress* (London, 1894).

⁶ Especially in *Principles of Ethics*, vol. ii (1893).

⁷ *International Journal of Ethics*.

⁸ *American Charities* (New York, 1894), ch. v, "Charity as a Factor in Human Selection."

⁹ "The Ethics of Social Progress," *Philanthropy and Social Progress*. New York, 1893.